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"ALDERNEY BRAND"
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Alfred Spren, Office 34 Warren-st., New-York.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1880.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The special cable dispatch to THE RIBUNE gives the latest phases of the British npaign; the Liberals are full of condeuce, and expect gains in the counties. = p to last night the British Liberals had secured 235 ats, the Conservatives 137 and the Home Rulers 16. = The Pyris cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE entions that Protessor Nordenskjöld is receiving a hearty welcome. —— The new Grand Shereef of Mecca is hostile to British influence in the East. Free-two persons were killed by the colliery

Proston at Anderlues, Belgium.

Domestic.—The Senate Committee investigating he outbreak of the Northern Cheyennes has eveloped some startling facts of neglect on the art of the Government. ==== Mr. Springer is acused of having been improperly influenced in voting on the Donnelly-Washburn contested election. The Dauphin County Court refused to sit to-day to see if Kemble and the other fugitives would appear. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to cue a prisoner in the Las Vegas (N. M.) jail. cyclone has caused much damage at Ottawa, Kan-. == The fifty-first annual exhibition of the nusylvania Academy of Art was opened last

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Another Cuban filibusterexpedition is reported. === The Methodist ferences continued their sessions yesterday. = William Simpson, the pawnbroker, was shot. The late Lewis Burr left his collection of urial vault near Attorney-st. feil in. === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains). 7.93 cents. Stocks less active, opening weak and clining, and later recovered and closed feverish nd unsettled.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations inate cloudy weather, with occasional rains, folesterday: Highest, 63°; lowest, 50°; average,54%.

Gentleman Jo's double may not have undone be irrepressible Springer, but he has stirred up Democratic family quarrel of the cat-dog

The proceedings of the Methodist Conference d like a Congressional debate on a day when Mr. Blackburn unearths a subordinate mudsill Mr. Townshend is poaching on the preserves of the Committee on Ways and Means. Is it wise for Christian ministers to abash a Demoeratic House with their wrangling and bad manners?

A curious rumor is mentioned by our Paris correspondent in the cable dispatches. The recognized head of the Bonapartes, with his sons as travelling companions, is making a tour through the democratic towns, and is taking sides with the Government against the Jesuits. The Prince Imperial's body was scarcely cold in the Zulu bush before Prince Napoleon was explaining that naughty tale about the Good riday banquet, and at the beginning of Lent his demonstrations of piety and penitence were most edifying. Has he made his peace with the Clerical party only to break faith again?

A stereopticon exhibition in a court-room is mething of a novelty. There was a free show of this sort in the Surrogate's chambers yesterday, and the peculiarities of signatures were illustrated on a large scale. The Surrogate made some excellent remarks on expert evidence in will cases. He said that the expert's opinion had come to have about the same value as that of the lawyer. This is undoubtedly true. The remedy, he thought, would be a law whereby experts might be employed by the courts without being retained by either side. It is a suggestion not to be hastily dismissed.

Our special cable dispatch from London is an admirable summary of the political situation in England. The Liberals now expect to gain at of the contest. least a hundred seats, and to have a working majority in the Commons without the aid of the Home Rulers. Their gains have been made thus far exclusively in England, and a large proportion of them have been wholly unexpected. The tide will rise this week when the Irish and Scottish constituencies are reached. Lord Beaconsfield will remain in office until Parliament meets, inasmuch as the Queen's absence on the Continent renders it impossible for him to ten-der his resignation. He will be apt to advise the Sovereign to summon Lord Granville; but it will be difficult to form a Liberal Ministry without Mr. Gladstone, or, for that matter, with him in it in any subordinate position. Lord Granville's acceptance of the Premiership, in any event, will depend upon the decision of the renized leaders of the party. These concluons of our regular correspondent may be ac-oted by our readers with absolute confidence. ment is never at fault respecting Engah politics. For three years he has contended that the nation was not in sympathy with Lord esconsfield's policy, and that an appeal to the nstituencies would fetch in a new Ministry.

He was right. The fact, announced in our special cable dis-atches from Paris, that sineere Republicans

rejcice over the results of the English elections, shows that Lord Beaconsfield's measure as a statesman has been correctly taken in France. For a long time the heads of many influential journals-Gambetta's newspaper among themwere turned by the alleged services of the printed pages of question and answer to find English Premier as a European statesman. But out whether a Senator is deceiving his colthe eyes of Frenchmen have been opened since leagues about the facts, before we proceed to Lord Salisbury announced with unseemly haste consider his reasons, then we may as well that Great Britain was a silent partner in the alliance between the Courts of Berlin and by the agency of committees, and go back to Vienna. There are "good Britons," "good the more cumbrous but safer met "Germans," and "good Austrians," but no ing everything in the full House. good Europeans," as Talleyrand understood the term. The truth is that England can accomplish more in European diplomacy by steadiness and dignity than by fussiness and intrigue. British interests are not likely to suffer from the ascendancy of the Liberals The peace of Europe will be directly promoted by the repudiation of a meddlesome foreign policy in peace-loving England.

The treaty made with the Northern Cheyennes, their removal from their reservations their subsequent flight from the Indian Territory, and their capture, imprisonment and mas sacre at Camp Robinson, are the heads of one of the most disgraceful chapters of the dealings of the United States Government with the red men. The shameful story has often been told in these columns, and no American with the smallest remnant of a conscience has ever been able to read it without feeling the blood tingling in his face. A select committee of the Senate has made a thorough investigation of the matter, and the evidence is summed up by our regular Washington correspondent in a letter to which we direct special attention. The pivot upon which the controversy turns is the cause of the flight of the Northern Cheyennes from the Indian Territory. They said at the time that they were hungry and sick, and could get neither food nor medicine. The Government officials denied the charge with unnecessary clamor. The evidence shows that the charge was only too well founded. It is plain from Agent Miles's own admissions that the treaty stipulations regarding food supplies were not fulfilled, and it is also clear from a great mass of testimony that the Indians were unable to get quinine and other medicine when they were suffering from malarial disorders. Was it strange that they broke away from their new reservation? Was it strange that they refused to go back, even when the attempt was made at Camp Robinson to starve them into submission. but preferred to die like dogs in the trench where they were shot down one by one ?

OFFICIAL TALSIFICATION.

falsification in the proceedings of Congress is a pay \$70,000 in order that a most cruel outrage matter which calls for immediate and earnest consideration. Many discreditable things have been done in the National Legislature in former times, but there has always been a tacit agreement to certain rules of fair dealing with respect to the transactions of the two houses, and to violate them has been looked upon as a personal dishonor. All parties understand that the public business cannot be carried on unless members can place some reliance upon one another's integrity. When a committee is instructed to examine certain statements or documents and report a synopsis of what is in them, it is impracticable for the rest of the Senators of Representatives to go over the work after the committee and see whether a trick has been played. When a member presents a report with a statement that it is authorized by his committee, it is not decent for the other committeemen to take the paper out of his hand, in order to see whether it is the genuine report or a fictitious one. letures to the City of New-York. === An old In all legislative assemblies where action must be delegated, it is necessary to take a great deal on trust. In other words, there must be an understanding that honorable gentlemen will not lie to one another.

But during the present session of Congress there have been so many violations of the old ster traditions of honor that one cannot help suspecting the existence of a dangerous and widespread demoralization. One member has been detected in an attempt to foist upon the House, as the report of a committee, a document which the committee had never seen, and on being asked for an explanation he has made a statement which is declared to be untrue. Another member has deceived the House in regard to the reference of a bill, violating not only the general understanding but a positive rule. Unless Congressmen stand upon their honor in such cases, the established routine of legislation will have to be completely changed. With respect to this particular gentleman, some of his colleagues have felt obliged to take the unpre- plied with convenient and decent dressingcedented precaution of causing every bill introduced by him to be read aloud to the House before it is sent to any committee.

The most serious falsifications have been perpetrated in the preparation of reports on contested seats. The notorious Weber gave a mass of sensational and incredible testimony against Senator Kellogg, and then absconded rather than face a cross-examination. The Republican members of the Committee asked for an attachment against him; but the majority, knowing what the result must be, and remembering how awfully the man had been exposed and disgraced before the Potter Committee, preferred to discard their own witness, and agreed that the whole of his testimony should be to give Mr. Mapleson no advantage over Mr. stricken out. Yet when the report is printed. lo, there is the testimony of Weber, intact and ostensibly unimpeached. The report, moreover, 32 our Washington correspondence has pointed out, and as Senator Hear showed in the discussion a week ago, is full of gross misrepresentations of the evidence upon which it purports to be based, suppressions, and positive misstatements. The report in the Donnelly-Washburn case is still worse. Here the falsification is positively insolent; the testimony is said to contain things which it does not contain, and the untrue statements touch the vital points

No lawyer, trying a case in a court of justice. would be allowed to misrepresent evidence as it is misrepresented at the National Capitol. An advocate is expected to make the best argument he can for his side, but the bench will insist upon a fair and exact statement of the facts brought out in the trial, and any counsel who should do what Messrs, Hill, Manning and others have done in Washington , would receive a scathing rebuke from the court, and be lucky if he escaped a still severer penalty. Indeed. no reputable lawyer would be willing to compromise his professional standing by such an offence. There ought to be even a more rigorous respect for truth in Congress than at the | the number of desirable boxes is inadequate to bar. Senators and Representatives occupy the a profitable subscription. position of judges rather than of advocates; and they are sworn not to make out a case for their own side, but to deal strict justice between men and between parties. Committees in particular, being appointed to take evidence which could not be given before the whole House without interrupting the public business, are in honor bound to make an absolutely correct and impartial report of it. Instead of doing that they submit a large volume of testimony, which they well know will not be read, together with a report which is supposed to embody a synop-

sis of the evidence; and it is upon this report that the debate takes place. But if we cannot trust a committee when they tell us that witnesses have proved this or that transaction before them, if we must go through 1,200 abandon the attempt to arrange public affairs the more cumbrous but safer method of manag-

THE REMEDY FOR THE PONCAS. Senator Kirkwood's committee in the Senate have carefully investigated the Ponca matter; and it is to be hoped that whatever they do to repair this great injustice will be done promptly and effectively. Every tittle of evidence offered before them has gone to show the extent of the injury done to the exiled tribe; the only defence offered is that the Indian Commissioner

made "a mistake." Now this mistake has already cost the lives of over 300 innocent people. It is well known to all Western settlers that the strip of land to which the Poneas were forcibly removed is, from the condition of the water-springs, fatal to both man and beast. Commissioner Hayt testified that Missouri cattle could not live there. The Ponces are not acclimated, and never will be. The mortality is as great now as at their first removal. Scarcely any of the children born in this malarious tract have outlived their second Summer. White Eagle, who was a superb specimen of physical manhood when banished from his home, is now a mere wreck of his former self; his wife and children are dead from malarious fever, and physicians who saw him when he was in Washington doubted whether he could survive the Summer. The only chance for his life is prompt removal, but when he applied for leave to return to Dakota it was refused. Application has been also made by the Omahas, for some of their kinsfolk, aged people, who are suffering with malaria, to visit them; but that also has been denied.

Persistence in "a mistake" like this is simple murder. If the Poncas are detained in their present location during the later Spring months, there will be few left to return to their homes. A bill has been introduced into the House appropriating \$150,000 for the purchase of the land where they now are (which is not Government land), in order that they may be established there permanently. The bill of Senator Dawes, introduced in the Senate, appropriates \$80,000 to restore them to their old home. There is little fear that the first measure will be carried. Why should the people

The story of these men and women, if told of ome subjects of the Czar, might be credited, but what shall we say of it when they are citizens of a free Republic ? The Poneas were not migratory savages. They lived upon land which was theirs by inheritance for three hundred years, and lately by actual purchase, There still are the houses they built, the farms they tilled. If we delay the restoration of this land, what right have we to keep this man White Eagle and his companions in a district where death is certain, when they plead for leave to go away? They are not prisoners: they have committed no crime. We are, in fact, treating them as slaves. The United States Government is exercising precisely the same right over the persons and properties of individuals which she took from the slaveholder. It is the old story over again; only that Legree is a government, and the cruelty and murder are wholesale.

The remedy is a simple one. Let Congress recognize the Indian as coming under the limits of the Fourteenth Amendment. Then White Eagle or any other Ponca can leave the malarious swamp and poisoned water, and go some where else to save his life, as the poorest negro could do, and try his right in the Courts to the possession of the land in Dakota which he tht, and the house which he built.

A NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Mapleson's concern lest the people of the other hemisphere should come over here to the World's Fair and see how wretchedly we are off for opera-houses, touches us deeply. The shame is easier to bear since a gentle friend offers to share it with us; and we should be ungrateful if such sympathy did not inspire us with fresh resolutions of reform. It is true that nobedy has yet shown wherein our Academy of Music is absolutely disgraceful. It has a fine, large, and well-arranged stage; it is sunrooms; it has ample space for working the scenery; the auditorium is cheerful, and the acoustic properties are fair. To be sure the house is rather remote from the centres of fashionable life, but it is easy of access, and it is by no means necessary to the prosperity of an opera-house that it should stand on a great thoroughfare or very near the residences of its worse than the situation of the Covent Garden Opera House in London. It is far away from the West End, and is reached by narrow, dirty and obstructed streets; but it certainly has no lack of fashionable patronage, and the much better location of Her Majesty's Theatre seems Gye either in the size or the quality of the au-There is no doubt, however, that in the con-

struction of the present opera house on Irving Place some serious mistakes were made. The old Academy contained about 4,700 seats, being in fact one of the most capacious theatres in the world. The number of boxes was small, the owners relying principally upon the general public for their income. But there was no such there is now, and the great house was seldom full. When it was rebuilt after the fire of 1866 the plan was radically changed. One tier was removed. The first gallery was wholly given up to bexes. Wide lobbies, etc., were constructed, which proved to be of little use. As a result, while the size of the house remained as before, its seating capacity was reduced more than one-half. It now holds about the same number of people as Covent Garden or Her Majesty's, in London, but the places are distributed in such a way that nearly half of them are unsalable except at a low price. Most of the dress-circle is spoiled by the overhanging box-tier, and the mezzanine-tier has always been a somewhat difficult problem. Thus popular support has been sacrificed, and, after all,

There are two ways of conducting an opera season; one is to depend upon the general public, at moderate prices, and 'for that the manager needs a large house with great scating capacity; the other is to trust to a subscription at high prices, and that requires extensive box accommodation. The present house is not well adapted to either plan, and a rearrangement of the auditorium seems to be almost necessary.

There is a great deal of spare room in the foyer which could be turned to account; the present

row of handsome boxes on the ground floor; the mezzanine boxes, which are too small and too hot, could be improved; and by reducing the width of that part of the stage in front of the curtain more seats could be placed in the parquette, and some enlargement made of the orchestra, which is now much too small for grand opera. It is calculated that the proposed change would give about twenty-five new boxes and over one hundred new seats, to say nothing of a possible increase in the value of the mezzanine uer. But, on the other hand, it would disturb a source of revenue which in prosperous seasons yields several hundred dollars a night -we mean the sale of admission tickets without seats. These are bought principally by young men who stand during the performance, and flutter about the boxes and lobbies during the intermissions. There will be little or no standing room if the Academy is reconstructed on the plan which appears to be favored by the directors, and this must be taken into consideration in estimating the increase of income.

The prices, we fancy, will always be governed by the character of the company. Mr. Mapleson wonders why he can charge the equivalent of \$5 50 or \$6 for a stall in London, and only half as much here. There is not really quite so great a difference as that, for the charge in London is \$5 (one guinea), while here it is \$3 or \$3 50. But Mr. Mapleson would not venture upon an opera season in London with such an incomplete troupe, small orchestra, and limited repertory as he gives here. He brings his best tenor and best baritone to New-York, and last year he brought his best light soprano. With these artists' he has given many single performances quite as good as one hears in London. But it must be remembered that at Her Majesty's the subscriber may see Mme. Gerster one night in "Lucia," and Nilsson the next in Lohengrin"; at Covent Garden, where the prices are the same, Patti alternates with Albani; there are competent tenors to relieve Campanini; there are at both houses several orima donnas of the rank of Valleria, Marie Rôze, and so on; and there is a constant variety in the programmes. Last Summer, for example, Mr. Mapleson's London troupe contained Nilsson, Gerster, Kellogg, Hauk, Ambre, Rôze, Trebelli, Tremelli, Campanini, Fancelli, Candidus, Galassi, Del Puente, Roudil, Behrens and a host of useful singers of the second order. including all those who are now with him except Marimon-a company more than twice as large and twice as strong as he has brought here. It would be out of the question to transport so large a body of artists to America; but surely the difference in prices between London and New-York is sufficiently accounted for by the difference in attractions.

BREAKING DOWN IN MIDDLE-AGE.

Middle-aged business men would probably onsult the Bible and listen to preachers oftener if they thought they could get from either advice available in their daily life. They have a rague idea that the practical teaching of the Bible might all be lumped in the maxim, " Be virtuous and you will be happy." Comprehensive, but hardly satisfactory when you come to the details which vex his brain; what profession mining? how far his worldly-wise experience ought to interfere with the love affairs of his girls? Yet, if he would search them, these old scriptures are full of just such hints as he needs; maxims dictated not only by the broadest justice, but by a profound prudence and keen insight into all the vice and weakness of human

As, for example. There is no question which perplexes a basy man more than how to make his body stand the wear and demand on it, and o hold out until old age. It is so difficult that he is inclined to think that, considering the work God sets before us, the machine He has given us to work with is a failure. There is his boy of twelve, peering through spectaclealready, his face twitching with chorea when ever the Spring comes on. There are the women about him. If they belong to the edueated, well-to-do class in cities that lead easy, wholesome lives, increasing wealth and knowledge of sanitary laws tell on them; they are stout, healthy and florid; but if they are farmers' or mechanics' wives, with work to do, they are, as a rule, lean, shrewd, and sickly The Bible promises that, As thy day is, s shall thy strength be; which means, in modern brain nor body will break down until we have finished our work. If this is true, why should our business man be threatened with paralysis at forty, or be ordered to leave business for a year and sent abroad to recuperate? His work, he knows, is not bad in purpose. If God really takes note of these tritles. He would approve it. Take our business men in a mass; their work is good; lawyers, grocers, cobblers, they are in the main honest and useful; the thieves and bribe-takers are in the minority. Why can they not depend upon this promise, then? Was it only meant for the old Hebrews or Christians at Antioch, and not for Newprincipal patrons. Nothing could be much Yorkers or Chicagoans? It is all very well says our doubter, to urge him " not to be weary in well doing ": but with pentalgia in his face and rheumatism in his spinal column, how is his consciousness of well-doing to keep him un? Mental, sooner than physical strength, gives way in the heat and struggle of a busy life The number of auxious, sad faces which one meets on American streets oppresses every traveller. If a genial light-hearted fellow laughs more than once in a car, what startled, envious eves turn on him!

When our work is good, why are not courage and hope sustained for us, if there be above a Divine Sustainer? The answer, as it seems to us, is that we measure our own "day" and work, and undertake a great deal more than God ever meant that we should. He rules us I popular taste for music twenty-five years ago as through simple, inflexible laws. An ambitious woman, for example, urges her boy to the head of his class; he must do better than this or that lad; his brain is crammed with a heterogeneous mass of facts which she or some fatuous teacher deems essential. In Massachusetts last week, a little fellow went mad under this pressure and shot himself sooner than face his defeat. In any case a boy's brain is weakened and injured for life. Now God made every child's brain and body for a certain useful though probably humble work in life. Train him for that, and he remains healthy; drag him up to some height which he was never meant to reach, and the supply of strength fails. As his day, not as your ambition, shall his strength

As with the boy, so with the man. Nature (as we like to call our Maker, by way of dodging a personal recognition of Him) is intolerant of attempts to reach "the head of the class." No strength was ever promised for that day's work. Let a man set out in life with such an aim: to win a great fortune, fame, notoriety, even in his own village, and he will get many a sharp reminder from the Director of his life that this was not the work which he was set to do. Let our discontented business man estimate how much of his physical break-down, or his mental despondency, has been caused by necessary, useful work, and how much from striving to grand box-tier could be set back, so as to admit a give his family high social position, to leave his

children a large fortune, to set before his friends finer wines than they could get elsewhere, to hang his walls with golden tapestry. No support is promised for these undertakings. He must go through them at his own risk, as to

keeping up both body and soul. But, we are told, the best men break down in the noblest work. Then it is a warning either that they have undertaken too much or that their task is nearly over. Usually the zealous reformer forgets that he is only a laborer working for another. The world is all wrong. He was born to set it right. He cannot die until he has done it. He will build the bridge across the slough alone. But after he has driven a nail or two, the hammer drops from his hand and another man takes it up. His strength and his day's work end together. No matter whether our reader be a business man or a reformer, whether his work be stock-jobbing or preaching the Gospel, there is one thing from which he cannot escape-the tap of the bell at evening which will tell him that he has been working under orders, and that it is time now to come and receive his wage for that which he has done, whether it be good or ill.

Here's that Seymour trouble again! On time, as

The latest announcement about General Grant's Presidential purposes says he will soon declare the issues which will comprise his platform, and will include a pledge against a fourth term. Stock in the report is offered freely, but there are no takers.

There is a sudden falling off in the Democratic talk about Tilden losing the Pennsylvania Convention. Perhaps it has occurred to his opponents in the party that he has arranged it so that New-York will elect a solid Tilden delegation eight days be fose the Pennsylvania brethren come together, and that the moral influence of this and other things may upset their calculations. The old gentleman doesn't waste any breath or time in announcing either his victories or defeats, but he keeps on working till the home-stretch is reached.

Some of the Third Termers object to any talk about Grant's nomination being a risk, because it is an admission that the party is cowardly. They say there must always be a risk of defeat, no matter who is the candidate. That is dodging the point, which is that General Grant's nomination would be the only one which involves any risk whatever since it would be the only one which would give the Democrats the benefit of an would give the Democrats the benefit of an issue of overshalowing importance. The Democrats themselves admit that with the third term issue out of the way they have no hope of success. It is not, therefore, a question of cowardice, but of reckleseness. It is a question of taking the greatest possible risk rather than taking no risk at all. It is easy to boast about the ability of the Republican party to beat the enemy out of his boots with any candidate and on any issue, but it will be quite another thing to do the beating.

The anti-Tilden editor of The Osicego Palladium as put himself to considerable trouble to demonstrate that a large majority of his rural Democratic ontemporaries are opposed to Tilden's renomination. This is not news. No more would it be news to demonstrate that a large majority of the party loes not favor him. Neither the party nor its presswanted him in 1876, but they had to take him. The brethren are unaccountably slow in comprehending that instead of Tilden being in the hands of his party, his party is in the hands of Tilden.

General Banks, who was strenuously and elomently opposed to a second term for General Grant, on account of the shortcomings of his first term, is now able to sign an address in favor of a third term, in which the excellences of the same first term are cited with admiration. There are persons who would describe this seeming paradox as a "lip-flap."

Is it wise, in order to secure a third term for a particular candidate, to give the Democrats a first class chance for at least five terms of successive Democratic candidates?

It was probably Grant's warm eulogy of Butler which converted so many Massachusetts ex-Gover-tors to a third term. The tally of delegates elected to the Illinois Re-

sublican Convention stands at present, Blaine 30, Grant 11, Sherman 1. Both Grant and anti-Grant forces are working zealously, and it is evident that whichever one gains control of the Convention will earn it.

arried to the Marquis de la Panouse, a wealthy

Miss Ellie Sherman, the pretty young third daughter of the General, is to be married early in May to Lieutenant Thackars, of the Navy. The wedding is to be celebrated at General Sherman's house in Washington. Senator David Davis, who has been called a rich

nan, is by his friends called "land poor," Since he first went to Illinois his surplus earnings have been invested in land. He lives very simply in Washing-ton, occupying two plain rooms in the National Hotel. His attire is always simple. He is an agreeable talker, and a man of pleasant courtesy. Victor Hugo's daily walks are taken after the

nost aimless fashiou. He sets out for a stroil through Paris, takes the first omnibus or car he comes across, getting out whenever the fancy strikes him, walking along with no definite goal in view-a lounger who is in no hurry and who takes interest lounger who is in no hurr in everything about him.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has been lecturing at Augusta, Ga., and is described by The Chronicle of that city, as saying: "I never attempt a profound lecture now. I once affected such depth in discourse, but I found out that I made two mis-takes—the first was that the audience did not know what I was talking about, and the second was that I did not myself know."

Miss Frances Power Cobbe writes to The Woman's Journal: "I am not dead! There is something half droll, half infinitely solemn in thus seeing what will be said and felt of me some day-no doubt not far distant, since I am fifty-eight years of age. was a poor lady-unknown to me personallywho took my name, and whose death was announced so as to intsiend. I am, thank God, not my years may expect to be, and I hope to strike more than one blow for the noble cause of the Emancipation of Woman before I die."

Prince William of Prussia, eldest son of the Crown Prince and future heir to the Empire, is now twentyone years old, a few months younger than his be trothed, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstem-Augustenburg. The marriage, which is a love natch, is not very much liked by the people, who think the heir-apparent might aspire to a bride of think the heir-apparent might aspire to a bride of higher rank. The parents of the young man, however, approve the alliance, the Crown Prince having been sorely grieved at Bismarck's harsh treatment of the late Duke, the bride's father, when he attempted to assert his rights of succession to the much coveted duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. Young Prince Wilhelm has grown into a fine young man, and has happily overcome the delicacy of his childhood, although the paralytic affection of his left arm gives him an appearance of helplessness prohably beyond the actual inconvenience felt by him.

GENERAL NOTES.

Tolerably full reports collected at Wilmington, Del., indicate that the Poninsula peach crop will not be scriously affected by the recent cold weather. The cremation society of Zurish, Switzerand, announces its intention to issue a loan, with remiums, to produce the necessary capital to construct which gas and apparatus.

At the recent town election in old Concord. Mass., only twenty votes were cast for the School Com-mittee and all of these by women. The result was that three men and one, woman were elected; the men for a period of three years, and the woman for only one

It is expected that the St. Gothard tuppel will be available for the transportion of the mails by the end of the year. The opening of the railway will be somewhat delayed by the construction of accessory tunnels; but the work will probably be finished by July 1, 1882.

July 1, 1882.

Professor Swing concedes that the doctrine of a limited immortality is a rational and emotional reform when compared with the dogme of cuciess punishment, as it seems a little kinder to cormit had men to

assout of existence than to make them live only te sufference ating pain. But, however great an improvement uch a destiny may be over the fate painted by ment such a destiny may be over the fate painted by Edward and by all the old theologians, he thinks it doe not harmenize with Scripture. Any wide curvey of Bible teachings will disclose the fact that the wicket and the just both are to appear in the final judgment and receive their reward. Daniel saw both parties rise from the grave, and so did the one who is the author of the Christian system, when he saw the rich man just as ful of life in punishment as Lazarus was in his biles. By as much as these advocates of a limited immortality escape the future life of the wicked, by so much do they same to escape the Scriptures. Professor Swing contends that a better harmony between the doctrine of hell and a just God can be secured by modifying the nature of the punishment of the wicked. Do away with the horrible punishment of the wicked. Do away with the horrible, cruelty and flendish revenge which make up the cle notion of the fate of the wicked and non-belleving, and permit eternity to exclain what the punishment of air ners will be, and much of the logical difficulty will a once vanish. In order to sustain the annihilation theory, it seems necessary to oppose the most fundamental idea of the Bible—that the just and unjust mus be awarded their merited future condition by a just God and annihilation on earth will not meet this cardinal doctrine of the Scriptures.

Winter life in the mountains of Colorado is

raught with terrible suffering. Several weeks age s young man named Briggs left Rico with a companion to go to Animas City by the Pinkerton trail—a distance of thirty-five miles over the La Piata range to the set tlement at the mouth of the Hermosa Creek. His companion turned back during the first day out, leaving Briggs to make the journey alone. When night came on the weary traveller found, to his dismay, that his com panion of the morning had taken with him all the matches, and he must pass the night in the snow with out fire. He had two small blankets with him, and to lie down with such light covering was certain death. Guided alone by the stars, he moved slowly forward through the long night to find, when morning dawned, the country, he pushed bravely on, and would have completed his journey in safety had he not, during this day's travel, broken one of his snow-shoes. With the energy of despair he toiled on until, on the merning of the fifth day after leaving Rice, he found himself afteen miles from the little settlement of Hermosa. The stream is a shallow, rushing torrest, too swift to be chained by the frosts of Winter, and into its narrow channel, with a high wall of snow and ice on either side, he plunged without hesitation and pushed eagenty forward toward the settlement. When three miles from Hermosa he found a road had been broken along the hank of the creek, and to this he turned his steps. Takof his boots and stockings he wrapped his feet in pieces of bianket, over when he-pulled his boots, and in that condition, ice clinging to his garments, boots frozen as hard as horn, the thermometer down to zero, he made his way to the house of Mr. Tripp, where he arrived just at, nightfall. He had ecapsed the mountain pass and the perils of that madily-rushing river, to fail a victim to the chill winds that pierced him through and through, after he left the water, and when almost in sight of the warm hearth he had struggled so bravely to reach. When his boots were removed his feet were found to be frozen as hard as blocks of word. His feet were amputated, but nothing could save him, and he soon died. completed his journey in safety had he not, during this

BITS OF CRITICISM.

THE "BROAD BRUSH" IN POLITICS.—The man who can give a broad, general impression, which is also a right one—who can, for example, embody a policy in a sentence everybody will remember—with have a extensive indiannee, and have contributed much to smooth the statesman's path. Lord Beaconstield knew that exactly, and tried to use his knowledge when he repeated four immes over "that he had secured the rate of India," as his defence for the Afghan war. And if Thiers knew it, when he said the sentence which of all his sentences had the unost practical effect—"The Republic is the form of Government which divides us the least." And Cavour knew it, when he sammed up the policy as regarded the Church for all Indians in the ringing expression—"A free Church for all Indians in the ringing expression—"A free Church for all Indians in the ringing expression—"A free Church for all Indians in the principle of the policy is a shock carried to every man in Frence the conviction that all was overtarned. It was in only two words, "blood and iron," that Bumarck made the characteristics of his policy known to the German people. "Monree destrine" is, for America, the broad effect praduced by a whole generation of scene pointers; and palicy, as well as position, was revealed to Germans, when the sevent causes. is very not to fell into into d of the true eractive facults, the a policy in a few words, the

LUBKE'S NEW YOLLME,—PIT, LHOKE'S CONTROL OF THE MAN PAINTING" Is a highly neclined us work in its way—coplous, accurate and accomplishing its object in a manner which leaves little to be desired so far at the mere communication of information is co-creed. Its defect is the writer's meanaged to virily his material; the execution is formal and presaic, and nothing but the interest of the subject redeems the book from absolute duliness. It is an excellent calagrage, but including work to be read. The plates also are man and mechanically executed, too much restricted to a single class of subject, and for the most part old acquaintages.

(The raturally Review.

AN ENGLISH CRITIC ON THE MEMOIR OF forces are working zealously, and it is evident that whichever one gains control of the Convention will earn it.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Edison, it is reported, is going to California to try a new process of extracting gold.

Dumas fils is quoted as saying that Aimée Desclée was the greatest actress of the century.

MIL Heibronn, the prima donna, is about to be married to the Marquis do la Panouse, a wealthy

boss his country has sustained.—(The Academy.

French Households.—Stories of French his, when to d by writers of real experience and sympathy, have often a peculiar delicacy and charm reflects from the simplicity of French domestic life and the tone of filendis equality which is no course life and the tone of filendis equality. The is of course in st generally applicable to homes in the provinces, but it is more less true of the whole country. French servants can be admitted closer to the person of the heads of the hous, and are treated with more findility, because they are suite of their own position and d-not want to oversicp t. The general tone of the househald is, as a rule, easier, more considerate more good-humber i than we are apt to find it closewhere. Naughty colidren are reasoned with rather than scolded, and in point of fact they are not often manghty. The mais, mon and, have present sive rather than seeded tone with it. It may be only on the surface, but it gives a pleasant polish to duly life, and makes it easier to be oneerful and soy.—[L. n don Daily News.

ON MR. FROUDE'S SAD REASONINGS,—It is, Mr. Fronds thinks, the profoundest of all moral straint that man himself is a poor creature, not worth thinking of, and that a recognition of this fact is essential to the first step towards excellence in anything that he undertakes. Man, perhaps, will always be trying to do better and failing; yet he with hope not to be wholly east away; for though no conscientious man will claim merit for his acts, we cannot help knowing that there are degrees of demerit. And Mr. Froude's than answer to the question, "Will there be a final victory of good over evil!" is a negative one: "This are no signed over evil!" is a negative one: "This are no signed over evil!" is a negative one: "This are no signed over evil!" is a negative one: "This are no signed over evil!" is a negative one: "This are no signed of evil is reconcilable with the idea of an all-powering God, its permanent abode here would not be all thinking entered the world by the inalicnable liberty of man, it is necessary that it should be removed by the same liberty. For human beings are not automatous; life is a reality, and not a farce, and God is not a tyrant; amusing himself with pulling the wires of puppets. If heaven be anything, it is the marriage of goodness and fluth in the buman mind, not some undeterminate region in space, behind the stars, whose inhabitants are chosen by lot and admitted by maracle, as Banyan hought, and as Mr. Froude seems to suppose. We may he doing him injustice on this point; but what other inference can be drawn as to one who finds it possible to exclaim, as Mr. Froude seems to suppose. We may he doing him injustice on this point; but what other inference can be drawn as to one who finds it possible to exclaim. ON MR. FROUDE'S SAD REASONINGS,-It is,

WHY WILKIE COLLINS DESERVES GRATITUDE. WHY WILKIE COLLINS DESERVES GRATITUDE.

In Colline's work is altogether distinct from the
movels of the day. He has the gitt, which hardly any of
his contemporaries possess in any degree, of inventing
plots which are fascinating apart from personal interest
in the characters. He does not deal in self-analysis nor
in any sort of introspective sentiment. Nature, wordpainting, esthetics, and the gossip of society are not to
be found in his pages; and for this he deserves gratitude
even from the "narrow-minded minority of readers and
the critics who flatter their prejudices."—[The Athemeum.

FRIEDRICH SPIELHAGEN ON PARIS AND BER-FRIEDRICH SPIELHAGEN ON PARIS AND BER-LIS.—M. About's warning not to indge French culture by the novels of Zola is not needed by the chaste Berliners. We are well enough able to distinguish between "tout Paris and France, even between "tout Paris and Paris, and while we tur. with a disgust as great as can paris, and while we tur. with a disgust as great as can productions of a dying hyperervillaxtion, we have reinined the capacity of admiring what of the beautiful and great the true genius of France offers. Among the last, for example, all Berlin unabimously counts by the subject of a week in one of the rooms of the Roya bibited here for a week in one of the rooms of the Roya Academy. And this universal admiration was in no wall in the scene depicted is a padiminished by the fact that the scene depicted is a partifolde fletion of the artist's.—[From a Letter in The Athenseum.

LISZT AND GTPST MUSIC.—It is certain that in Sprin. Hungary, and Russia the gypsics adopt the music of the people among whom they are hying, and music of the people among whom they are hying, and music of the people among whom they are hying, and that the grays yielin-bands of Hungary played music of that the grays yielin-bands of Hungary played music of gypsy origin. The particular Hungariah view of the matter was that their favorite airs were diffused and travested by peculiarities of execution, which had the effect of changing in some measure the character of the air thus operated upon. In Chorley says, truly enough, that "gray music is of very Hunted value if discommender from the gypsy performance, and from the impression made by is on those who for the sake of semantic made by is on those who for the sake of semantic undure and reliah saything, no matter how eccessible. Comparatively few grpsy tanes, he adds, "as by Russian or Hungarian dance ar two. Aich nochty own some succeptants. I have bessed in the worker manufacts.